with a suitable reward.

ONE GREAT DRAWBACK.

ury is the inevitable difficulty of disposing of

about the same if he had stolen \$20 gold pieces. There is so little gold in circulation that the putting into circulation of much money in that

shape would be sure to excite suspicion, a great robbery of the national funds having been made public. If he tried to melt up the coins

and dispose of them as bullion the consequence would be the same. There was once a man

who stole a silver brick from the mint in Phila-

brick, which weighed about twenty pounds,

away unsuspected. The brick was missed at once, and the thief was arrested while trying to

sell it in New York. On the whole it may be safely asserted that it does not pay to steal from

more vivid notion of the bulk represented by the stores of coin accumulated beneath the treat

ury. No wonder that the counting, conducted

ficit out of his own pocket. However, Congress

plates from which paper cash is printed at the bureau of engraving and printing will be

changed as quickly as possible by striking off his name and substituting that of his successor.

If the difficulties in the way of burglarizing

the treasury are great it would be not less hard to accomplish any stealing from within. Sec-retary Carlisle is as carefully hedged about

with restrictions as is his most humble subor-dinate. He cannot get a dollar without depos

would think of trying to filch the few coins left

nature.

nto a barrel with other refuse and carted it

phia. He was taking out ashes-threw the

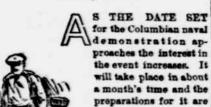
One drawback about stealing from the treas-

## THE BIG NAVAL SHOW

The Rendezvous in the Historic Hampton Roads.

WAR SHIPS AND CARAVELS.

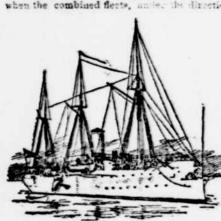
its for the Display to Begin April 17-The American Ships That Will Participate-Vessels From Foreign Lands-The Revew in New York Harbor.



\demonstration ap proaches the interest in the event increases. It will take place in about a month's time and the preparations for it are engrossing the principal attention of the officials of the Navy Department Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary Mc-Adoo are deeply inter-

ested in the matter and have extended to Rear Admiral Gherardi and his assistants every facility and resource at their command that can possibly be utilized in insuring the complete necess of the undertaking.

It is intended as a prologue to the celebra-tion proper at Chicago, beginning May 1, and it is Admiral Gherardi's purpose to make it the grandest display of marine architecture ever seen in this country. He has issued a general order to the officers under his command, setting forth the program to be followed from April 17 until after the review in New York harbor ten days later. Orders have been given by the Secretary to have the ships that will secretary to have the ships that will participate made ready by April 1; the anchorage grounds in New York have been sent from the State Department to foreign governments to dispatch their fleets so as to reach Hampton Roads by April 17, where the rendezvous will be held until the 24th,



FORETOWN (CONCORD AND BENNINGTON SAME TYPE).

of Rear Admiral Gherardi, will hoist anchor and pass out the Virginia capes in two columns for the review in New York harbor three days later. ortly after this the visiting officers will be

upon at the rendezvous in Hampton Roads to ovide ample fun and diversion for his fellow ligh privates of the visiting foreign warships. While the officers of the various squadrons are wining and dining one another with high-bred formality in the floating saloons of the vessels and at Old Point Jack will occupy his time to better purpose, from the jolly seaman's standures, smateur rowing races, sailing races, international regattas between the crews of the various squadrons, international races between the steam launches and between the torpedo house color of the various squadrons, international races between the steam launches and between the torpedo house color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadron will consist of the color of the various squadrons. program of amusements in the and between the torpedo boats, prize drills between companies of marines and competitive civilities and honors between the officers and commanders of the foreign and American fleets. In addition Secretary Herbert and possibly President Cleveland, with other members of the cabinet, will inspect the American fleet and give a dinner to the commanding officers and staffs of the foreign ships.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEW YORK.

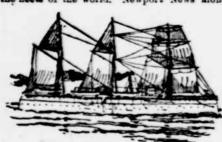
The procession of warshing will leave the roads for New York, on April 24, in two grand divisions of twenty-two vessels each under command of Rear Admiral Gherardi. The trip will require just one day. The squadrons will anchor outside of New York in the lower bay on the evening of the 25th, and on the morning of the 27th they will move up the North river to Riverside Park, where they will again anchor. ereupon the review will begin, and all the nadrons will pass in turn before the President squadrons will pass in turn before the President and his cabinet on board the Dolphin. Gov. Russell of Massachusetts will attend

with his staff on board the man-of-war Enterthe government to serve as a nantical training ship for boys. The New York chamber of com-\$50,000 has been raised, and on the next day guns and four 14-inch Whitehead torpedo tubes. Her protection consists of curved steel protected deck eighteen inches

taking a very lively interest in the rendezvous, which will continue at the Boats from the 17th to the 24th of April, and ail of the southern to steel shield 4 to 6 inches thick, extending some feet above the protected deck. The promitionals are making extensive preparations to tective deck extends from stem to stern and is transport large crowds thither. A great many parties have already been made up in Wilming-ton, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond to by W. H. White, director of naval construction. attend in chartered steamers and transports to witness the gathering of the fleets. The northern people, on the other hand, especially from the New England, middle and western states. are manifesting their interest more particularly in the review proper in New York harbor on April 27. Doubtless the rendezvous will be tons, which gives her a steaming radius of 8,000 in the review proper in New 1072.

April 27. Doubtless the rendezvous will be practically as enjoyable as the review, since precisely the same vessels will be engaged in both, although the maneuvers will of course differ. The hotels at Fortress Monroe or Old Point Comfort and at Newport News and Norfolk will be taxed far beyond their capacity in providing accommodations for the visitors to increase the proper sheathing. She displaces 3,000 tons, has a horse power of 9,000, draught of 17 feet 6 inches, length 265 feet, beam 42 feet and was built in 1888 at Glasgow at a cost of \$700,000. Her speed is nearly twenty knots and coal capacity 400 tons, hear a cost of \$700,000 miles at terms.

Interesting sight and is now going on steadily. There is coal enough at the Newport News and Norfolk docks at the present moment to sup the fleets of the world. Newport News alo



ships 1.870,000 tons of coal by sea annually and Lambert's Point 1,150,000 tons. A large supply of coal is constantly kept at Norfolk, where the facilities for coaling are excellent. The coal used and to be used by the fleets is

will coal at the Norfolk navy yard, where an immense supply is held for the government.

A GREAT AREAT.

Such an array of modern warships has never been seen tegether in time of peace, or in war either, and yet as a matter of fact it was the hope of our Navy Department to assemble, at the coming review an even greater muster than those will make. The failure to complete our new battle ships in time and the inclination of many of the foreign nations to send over only medicore representatives of their naval strength have resulted in diminishing the aggregate size of the fact to a considerable degree. Indeed, although it is not publicly stated, it appears that nearly all the foreign marine powers have in a measure pursued the policy of the governments of China and Japan, which make no secret of their distasts for having their warships critically inspected and commented on by other mations. Hence it is that none of the foreign squadroms, at least none of the European con-

tingents, contains a single battle ship of the very highest modern type. None of the powers has made any such frank declaration, but the fact

THE STAR recently published illustrations reproduced from photographs taken by the Navy Department of most of the American warships that will participate. Cuts of others are given today. The number of American vessels originally slated for the display was twenty-three, but owing to the hastening of the date for the review and other causes, which barred out our bug new battle ships and one or two others, the number has been reduced to fifteen. The fortunate craft finally and officially designated to nate craft finally and officially designated to make up this number are these:



THE NEWARE, FLAGSHIP. The Philadelphia, flagship of Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, commander-in-chief, steelrotected cruiser, 4,324 tons. The Cushing, dispatch boat for the fleet, steel torpedo boat, 116 tons.

The Dolphin, the President's dispatch vessel,

unboat, 1,485 tons. First squadron:
The Newark, flagship, under Rear Admiral A.
K. Benham, steel-protected cruiser, 4,083

The Atlanta, steel-protected cruiser, 3,189 The San Francisco, steel-protected cruiser

The Bancroft, steel practice vessel, 838 tons. The Baitimore, steel-protected cruiser, 4,600 The Bennington, steel gunboat, 1,700 tons. Second squadron: The Chicago, flagship of Rear Admiral John Walker, steel-protected cruiser, 4,500 tons. The Yorktown, steel gunboat, 1,700 tons.

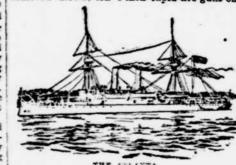
The Charleston, steel-protected cruiser, 4,040 The Vesuvius, dynamite steel cruiser, 930 The Concord, steel gunboat, 1,700 tons.

The Miantonomah, steel monitor, 3,930 tors. THE AMERICAN VESSELS. These vessels are splendid types of their class and in many respects are far superior to similar vessels of other nations. It was fully expected six months ago that the New York would be ready in time, but on account of the backwardness of the steel companies her armor will not be placed in by the date of the bling of the ships. It was also hoped that the Detroit and Montgomery at Baltimore would be ready, as well as the Castine, Machias and Marblehead, building at Boston and Eath, but none of these will be in condition to take posi-

The Philadelphia, Vesuvius, Yorktown, Baltimore, Bancroft and Miantonomah are now in New York harbor, and the others, except the Newark, Bennington and Concord, are at Hampton Roads, Va. The Concord is lying at Norfolk and the Newark and Bennington are en route to Hampton Roads from Havans, whither they convoyed the two small Spanish caravels the Pinta and Nina, from Cadiz, via the Canary Islands, manned by American officers and sea men, under Admiral Benham. These, with the third and largest caravel, the Santa Maria, the third and largest caravel, the Santa Maria, will be manned by Spanish officers and crew at Havana and thence convoyed by Spanish men-of-war to Hampton Roads. Aside from these caravels, all of the above vessels have been added to our new navy within the past four years save the Chicago, Dolphin and Atlanta, which were put in commission in 1885 and 1886. Possibly the historic old Kearsarge will also appear in the review, but the chances are that she will not, as her services are required in the West Indies.

THE FOREIGN SHIPS. At least twenty-nine foreign warships have

D. Hopkins, K. C. B. Her finest ship present etween the various foreign marine | will be the big armored cruiser Blake. bands. Then there will be freworks at night and land and water displays, tournaments, balls on serse cruiser New York in general design and decided to take gas for the occasion, says the Of the two yes ever, is said to be the finer ship. The Blake is a sister ship of the Blenheim, both vessels hav-ing been designed to exceed in speed, pro-tection and radius of efficiency all cruisers heretofore built. She is \$75 feet long, 65 feet beam and has a displacement of 9,000 tons. Her armsment conciers of two 9.2-inch 24-ton breech-loading rifles in her bow and stern in armored turrets; ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns on



THE ATLANTA. rce will entertain the officers and staffs of the spar deck and four on the main deck in The commanding officers and staffs of each foreign squadron at the close of the festivities will be sent to Chicago in speciel trains at the expense of New York and Chicago commercial bodies to witness the opening of the world's Columbian exposition on May 1.

The commanding officers and staffs of each foreign squadron at the close of the festivities is about twenty knots with bunkers full and everything on board. At sea she can maintain a continuous speed of nearly twenty knots, her coal supply being sufficient for 3,000 miles at that Columbian exposition on May 1.

The southern people in general, and those from the South Atlantic states particularly, are expansion engines of the vertical type of 20,000 England's next best ship will be the Australia, a first-class armored cruser of 5,600 tons displacement, 8,500 horse power, 22½ feet draught, 200 feet long, 56 beam and was built

knotsan hour. The fourth vessel, the Tartar, is a third-class

cruiser of the Yorktown type. She displaces 1,770 tons, has 3,560 horse power, draught of 14 feet, length of 225 feet, beam 30 feet. She was built at Glasgow in 1886 at a cost of about \$400,000. She can make seventeen knots and carries 325 tons of coal. At ten knots an hour she can cover 4,800 knots.

The other vessel is the little Partridge, a first-

class composite gunboat of 755 tens displacement, 1,200-horse power, draught 11 feet, length 165 feet, beam 30 feet and was built in 1888 at a cost of \$150,000. She can make 13 knots, carries 100 tons of coal and can steam 2,500 knots at 10 knots an hour. FRANCE'S REPRESENTATION.

The French contingent is not so strong as was expected. It had been hoped that at least one or two fire modern battle ships would have been sent to take part in the affair. But of the three vessels sent the only one of much conse-The coal used and to be used by the fleets is bituminous, from Pocahontas, George's Creek. Cumberiend and New River. The captains of the foreign vessels when they arrive will buy their own coal at the docks, while our vessels will coal at the Norfolk navy yard, where an immense supply is held for the government.

A GREAT ARRAY.

From present indications Russia will have

the strongest delegation in power and perhaps numerically. The Russian armored cruiser, the General Admiral, which is to be one of he representatives, is not very formidable as ships go now, since she was launched twenty years ago. She is of 4,438 tons displacement, iron, wood sheathed under water and coppered. She ago. She is of 4,438 tons displacement, wood sheathed under water and coppered. She has a radius of nearly 6,000 miles at ten knots thirteen, and carries six and a maxim of thirteen, and carries six inches of armor at the water line and around the battery, with a curved protective deck. More modern are the battle ships Emperor, Nicholas and the armored cruiser Nachimoff and Pamiat Azoff (memory of Azoff). The Emperor Nicholas is of 8,000 tons displacement, with ten inches of armor on her belt and twelve inches on each of her two towers. She carried two 12-inch and eight 6-inch guns, besides a good secondary battery. The Pamiat Azoff, of 6,600 tons, has a 6-inch belt and seventeen or eighteen knots of speed and carries two 8-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns. The Admiral Nachimoff is a modern cruiser of 7,780 tons, 8,000 horse power, sixteen knots speed and 10-inch belt armor. The Dimitri Donakoi of, 5,800 tons, 7,000 horse power, sixteen and a quarter knots speed and 7-inch armor, is expected, and also the corvette Rynda of 2,965, tons, 3,500 horse power and fifteen knots speed.

ITALY'S DISPLAT. Italy's display will be under command of Rear Admiral Magnaghai, and will consist of built in 1886 and is of 2,000 tons diaplacement and 7,700 horse power; speed of twenty knots; battery of six six-inch rifles and a good secondary battery of rapid-fire guns. This vessel is one of the finest types of her class in any navy and one of the fastest ships. The Giovanni Bausan is a little larger and is of earlier date than the Dogali. Her speed is a little over seventeen knots and her guns are rather antiquated. In her day she was considered the finest cruiser in the Italian navy and was built in England. She carries two twenty-five-ton guns and six four-ton guns. The Etna, an unarmored cruiser of 3,600 tons, will also be with the fleet. Her battery is about the same as that of the Bausan, her displacement larger and her speed a little less.

SPAIN'S CONTINGENT.

Contains 93,000,000 big round dollars would imagine that Uncle Sam was used in the same of precious dollars would imagine that Uncle Sam was well nigh a bankrupt? It is a mass of precious metal 100 feet long, 60 feet wide and 14 feet high—the stuff done up in bags of \$1,000 cal package of \$20 bills as has been described. On \$90,000 he could afford to "range himself," as the Freuch say. He would assume the direction of a Sunday school class—an aimost necessary step with any one who would have credit for a high quality of virtue—and would give to charities. Meanwhile the government would have advertised as stolen the \$20 notes from No. 20,600 to No. 24,600, and he would certainly be nabbed while trying to pass some of them. The world has no pity for a man who is trying to raform; it will drag placement larger and her speed a little less.

SPAIN'S CONTINGENT. four cruisers and a transport. The Dogali was

SPAIN'S CONTINGENT. Spain's Reina Regente, originally a type for one of our own fast cruisers, was, at the time of her construction, the fastest war vessel in the world. She made an average of four runs on the measured mile of 20 3-5 knots and a maximum of 21. With natural draught she steamed 19 knots. She has a cellulose lining at the water belt and carries four 21-ton Hontoria guus besides six 4%-inch. The Infanta Isabel is a smaller craft, of 1,130 tons, 14 knots and five guus. Another gunboat is also in this and five guns. Another gunboat is also in this

GERMANY'S SHIPS. Germany's ships are all fine specimens of naval architecture. The Kaiserin Augusta is a good fighting cruiser of 6,052 tons displace ment, carries twelve six-inch rifles and four four-inch. The Seadler, another of her repre-sentatives, is an unprotected cruiser capable of great speed, and has a heavy armament for a vessel of her class. Germany will also send possibly a second cruiser of the same class as

BBAZIL'S THREE SHIPS

Brazil will send us the ironclad Aquidabar which has a displacement of 4,950 tons, with compound armor seven to eleven inches in thickness and seven feet in width on the waterline belt, while the oval redoubts which protect the bases of the turrets have ten-inch armor The main battery consists of four 20-ton guns and four 70-pounders and her speed is nearly 16 knots. The cruisers Republica and Tirendentes accompany her. The former is of 1,300 tons and 17 knots and the latter of 800 tons and 14% knots. Both were launched at Elswich last May. FROM OTHER LANDS.

The Argentine Republic will send her new cruiser, the Ninth of July, a fine vessel of her class. Holland's representative will be a large wooden cruiser called the Van Speyk, of about 3,500 tons displacement and 4,000 horse power, with a battery of 6 six-inch rifies, 4 four-and-a-half-inch Krupps, a good secondary battery and several Whitchead torpedo tubes.

Portugal will be unable to send but one ship, the corvette Alfonso, under command of Capt. Amaval, ex-minister of marine.

MADAME WAS TOO CONSIDERATE.

Her Effort at Saving the Dentist's Money Not Likely to Be Repeated. Madame was to have two teeth extracted and

Newport Daily News. She was comfortably placed in the big chair and was enjoying the first sensation of breathing in the fumes. There was a delicious murmuring that reminded her of the sounds of a lovely summer day, bees humming and all nature at a lullaby. But she was still conscious, just dazed enough to fancy that a long time was passing and she was consuming quantities of gas without its having the desired effect. She must be taking more than the doctor could afford to give her. Several times he had lifted her fingers to see if they were limp, and now he suggested that she keep her hand as long as possible held up from the wrist. Madame had a tender heart, and in her half-asleep state it overpowered her head. The Madame had a tender heart, and in her halfasleep state it overpowered her head. The
dentist could never waste on one patient that
amount of gas. It was her duty to deceive him
and stop this great drain on his pocket. So
she let the hand fall limp and played insensible. Out came one tooth with a horrible
wrench that invaded every fiber of her being
and brought her back to her full senses with a
bound. The doctor was amazed, and both were
amused when the state of the case was realized. amused when the state of the case was realized The second tooth waited for another day.



English tourist (taking notes in Kansas).
One remarkable thing about the inhabitan of this state is, that, although they



(And just then the cyclone struck.)

"Gad! I'm awfully dry!" "How do you account for it?"
"I've just licked one of the COUNTING THE CASH.

Gold and Silver in Great Bulk to Be Presently Transferred. UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE. How the Coin and Paper Money Will Be

> It Could Not Pay to Rob Them. HE NEW TREASURER of the United States will assume the guardianship of empty coffers. In appearance they are full to overflowing. Who, in walking around that great box of silver coin in

HandedOver to the New Treasurer-Trouble

in Guarding the Coffers of the Nation-Why

the subbasement of the treasury building which contains 93,000,000 big

basis for paper promises to pay which Uncle Sam has issued in the shape of notes and cer-tificates. If the holders of these documents should all present them at once and demand their coin the treasury would be left bare. The box of iron lattice work containing the \$93,000,-000 in silver would be emptied, and brooms would be called into requsition to sweep stray gold pieces out of the corners of the gold vault to satisfy impatient creditors. The agents in charge of the subtreasuries in various cities would be compelled to turn their official pockets inside out, and even the mints would be occupied in transforming every available gold and silver brick into pieces of legal tender

In short, after paying its debts, the government would have almost nothing left. Uncle Sam has been living beyond his income, and the new treasurer will find himself in the position of an attorney who takes charge of the affairs of a spendthrift at low ebb. His first affairs of a spendthrift at low ebb. His first task will be to count the assets, to make sure that not a cent is missing. The job is no triffing one. The gold and silver coin to be reckoned alone amounts to 5.000 tons, and there are hundreds of millions of dollars in paper to be thumbed over and computed note by note. If some accident should fetch Mr. Nebeker out he would have to go down into his clothing for the amount. It is recorded that one of his predecessors in office had to refund three cents that was missing. In another instance \$19 could not be found, and weeks elapsed be fore the missing coins were swept out of a corner of one of the vaults. They had got loose

through a hole in a money sack.

WEIGHING THE COINS.

A great deal of labor is saved by weighing the coins, instead of counting them piece by piece.

One thousand shining dollars, fresh from the One thousand shining dollars, fresh from the mint, are poured upon one of a pair of scales, which are so delicate that a mustache hair will which are so delicate that a mustache mair will incline the balance. On the other side is placed each bag of \$1,000 in silver. If it is light the Mr. Nebeker was for \$64,816,445.55. The contents are emptied out and gone over dollar by dollar. Pieces of money lose some of their metal by rubbing together in sacks and a small allowance is made for that. There are 150,000 of these bags to be examined. However, those of them which have their scals intact do not have to be weighed, since this fact renders it evident that they cannot have been meddled with since they were last counted. Because the gold is so much more precious greater care is

gold is so much more precious greater care is taken in reckoning it, every sack being put upon the scales.

The vanits in which all this coined wealth is kept are old-fashioned and of a style quite out of date. In respect to being burglar-proof they bear comparison very poorly with the impregate a comparison very poorly with the nable steel-clad structures in which modern asfe-deposit companies store the valuables placed in their charge. Not long ago an expert came over from New York and "cracked" one of Uncle Sam's huge money boxes off-hand, using no other toois than such as are ordinarily employed in the repairing of safes. The Fifty-first Congress appointed a committee to find out why the vaults were not stronger and how they could be improved, but nothing has been done. Meanwhile letters are addressed to the department constantly enjoyed out. There was once a smart fellow who made up a dummy package of \$10 notes and skipped out. The Fifty-first Congress appointed a committee to find out why the vaults were not stronger and how they could be improved, but nothing has been done. Meanwhile letters are addressed to the department constantly, giving warning of expected attempts to loot the treasury by various stratagems. Cranks have been sending in such messages for years, and no attention is paid to them.

Certainly it would hardly pay to break into the coin vaults. The only practicable way of doing it would be to tunnel under the building from outside. Such an engineering feat might

doing it would be to tunnel under the building from outside. Such an engineering feat might be accomplished by starting to dig from the ceilar of a building. To carry the enterprise through would require large capital. Its promoters could not afford to touch the silver, though it lay loose in bins ready to be shoveled out. The "heft" of the metal would render its removal out of the creating. from outside. Such an engineering feat might be accomplished by starting to dig from the ceilar of a building. To carry the enterprise through would require large capital. Its promoters could not afford to touch the silver, though it lay loose in bins ready to be shoveled out. The "heft" of the metal would render its removal out of the question. A ton of it would only be worth \$24,000. The same weight of gold would amount to \$500,000. But to get away secretly with such a bulk of anything would be fairly impossible. The thieves would have only three or four hours start of the hue and cry, and would be eaptured to a certainty.

Bank burglars constitute the highest grade of thieves, in respect to intelligence. They gold would amount to \$500,000. But to get away secretly with such a bulk of anything would be fairly impossible. The thieves would have only three or four hours' start of the hue and cry, and would be captured to a certainty. Bank burglars constitute the highest grade of thieves, in respect to intelligence. There of thieves, in respect to intelligence. They would never think of attempting so unprofitable a crime as a robbery of the treasury If they did break in they would confine their at-

Bank burglars constitute the highest grade of thieves, in respect to intelligence. They would never think of attempting so unprofiable a crime as a robbery of the treasury. If they did break in they would confine their attention to the paper money. One can perhaps imagine a gang of three or four expert cracking and in the cash room at night. They have managed to conceal themselves in the building during the day, with the connivance of a couple of corrupted watchmen. Sliently tysteal along from the cashier's apartment, past the empty wire cages which are occupied during office hours by the paying tellers and other assistants. Just beyond is an iron room with door like a safe. It is a small affair for them to open it. Once admitted they find themselves in a big closet with shelves on all sides. The shelves are faced with glass, behind which are millions of dollars.

LITERALLY LINED WITH CASH.

The little room is literally lined with cash. It is easy for the visitors to choose, because the paper money is all done up in packages, each about a foot cube, wrapped in brown paper and marked in large red figures with the sum which it contains. In each of them are 4.000 certificates are wrapped say \$400,0000 on the coustide. A man can carry away of from the closet are baged coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to only about \$25,000,000 in this vaultastop of the closet are baged of coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged of coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to only about \$25,000,000 in this vaultastop of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the closet are baged to coin and paper roleaux of the

when the new treasurer comes in, as well as the gold and silver. Every note and certificate must be gone over, to make sure that there is not a package which does not contain the full sum marked upon it. The cubical bundles, each containing 4,000 notes, are fetched to the cramining room on little trucks. There the seals are broken and the contents are reckoned over by the deft fingers of women. It is often asserted that women have no head for figures, but they count all the paper money for the treasury, from the time when it is printed at the bureau of engraving to its final computation, when sent in wornout for redemption, preliminary to its destruction by the macerator. It is wonderful to observe the speed with which the notes and certificates fly beneath the skilled touch of these apperts, each of whom makes herself pecuniarily responsible for her accuracy by signing her name on the ortside of every package she manipulates, which is thereupon sealed and put away again.

Talk about riches in a little room! Why, a package was made up in the treasury awfile ago which, though only twelve inches sube, contained \$40,000,000 in gold certificates of \$10,000 each. To visitors sometimes was granted the privilege of handling it, in order that any one of them might when agod and toothles say to his great grandchildren: "My dears, these palsied digits once held the ransom of a dozen kings." In which connection it is worth inposed customarily to be in pawn for. The imposed customarily to be in pawn for. The imposed

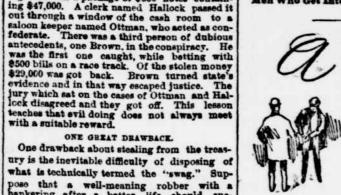
closet above described reminds one of the Athenian citizen who obtained the permission of King Crosus of Lydia to take as much gold as he could carry out of the strong room of that MAKING THEM PAY

as he could carry out of the strong room of that royal plutocrat. The beneficiary filled not only his boots and his pockets, but even his hair and mouth, with the precious metal, so that he was nearly choked. Yet he could not possibly get away with more than what would now be connearly choked. Yet he could not possibly get away with more than what would now be considered a very moderate fortune.

Seeking to surreptitiously imitate this classic exploit a visitor at the treasury on one occasion dropped his soft hat over a bundle of notes of large denomination which was lying unguarded for a moment. He took up hat and money together and presently vanished. The loss was quickly discovered and traced; the thief was captured and the "boodle" recovered. The only large sum ever stolen from Uucle Sam's hig bank was a package of \$500 notes containing \$47,000. A clerk named Hallock passed it out through a window of the cash room to a Their Bills.

DEBTORS AND COLLECTORS.

Order to Secure the Settlement of Long-Standing Accounts-Different Classes of Men Who Get Into Debt.



THE STAR was entering one of the large office buildings in Washington the other day he noticed a rather dilapidated looking mar come out of a young broker's office. As the door closed behind the dilapidatei looking man it shut in a voice that was saying: "I'll be blanked if I'll

S A WRITER FOR

pay a cent!" "Does he owe you money?" said the writer in the kindness of his heart, for the man looked poor and unhappy. "No, no," he answered, "I am a collector."

"And he won't pay?"

he wears must be paid eventually, but he gets angry when he is asked to pay and abuses a citizen who has done him no harm. This is human nature, and not one of its good sides, and the trade of a collector is, in consequence, not unlike the trade of the hangman. He is a necessary member of society, but he is obnoxious to those he meets in a hardware same. noxious to those he meets in a business capac-

TWO CLASSES OF COLLECTORS. Of collectors investigation has revealed two particular kinds. The one is the pugnacious

Uncle Sam.

Two hundred and fifty freight cars would be man who won't take abuse and who often rightens the debtor into paving and the other required to carry away from Washington the silver dollars which are stored in the single vault of \$93,000,000. Putting it that way gives is the persistent man who wears his subject out ally gets his money because the man who owes it is tired of putting him off. Most col-lectors live with difficulty, are keenly alive to the disagreeable position they occupy and only follow their calling from sheer necessity. The writer case knew a young man who be-came a collector for a large firm of book pubby sixty experts, occupies from two to three months and costs \$1,500. The operation is performed in the presence of a committee, one member of which is appointed by the ontgoing treasurer, one by his incoming successor and the third by the Secretary of the department. The treasurer gives a bond for \$150,000, but no bond is supplied by according to the control of t lishers and his duties consisted in traveling around and collecting debts from people who would not remit their indebtedness by mail. n this way he saw a good many different kinds bond is supplied by any of his subordinates. If one of the latter should prove a defaulter the treasurer would be obliged to make up the de-

In this way he saw a good many different kinds of debtors. He was very successful at his calling and acquired an experience in bullying, tiring out and wheedling that will last him the balance of his days. For instance, he was sent to a town, the leading physician of which had bought a library on credit and had seemingly determined never to pay for a book in it. Upon politely stating his errand the physician said "Come in again this afternoon," fully determining to spend the whole afternoon away from place for the Eu,000 per ary attached to it. Nevertheless, there have been many applicants for the position under Mr. Cleveland. When the count of the money is completed the new treasurer will in the physician's waiting room, picked up a book and read. Whenever the physician opened the door to let a patient in there sat the column a receipt in full. The receipt signed by mining to spend the whole afternoon away from his office. "Thank you," said the collector, "I will wait here if you will allow me. I have nothing else to do." So he took an easy chair lector calmiy reading. The physician's office hours in the morning ended and he went out. The collector went out himself for a few mo-ments for lunch, returned and again took his seat in the waiting room and began reading.

Late in the day the physician returned and more office patients came, all of whom in succession saw the doctor, and every time he opened the door to let one in there he saw the collector, calmiy reading in collector calmly reading in the corner. He could not make a fuss about his debts before his patients and realized that he was caught in

> went home. Then the doctor came into the waiting room and sat down opposite the collector.

rse- a trap. It was quite dark before the last patient

"Well," he said, "how have you enjoyed "Tolerably well," answered the You see I am very fond of reading, and I seldom get a chance to indulge my taste, but your library, doctor, is so well selected that it is really a pleasure to spend the day in it. You have a great many fine books, doctor."

Many of these fine books were what the doc-

Many of these fine books were what the doctor owed for.

"How would you like to spend another day with these fine books?" asked the doctor, who thought he might eventually tire his man out.

"I may have to do it, sir," was the answer, "for I have ordered an express wagon to come here and remove them to my hotel unless I carry away their equivalent."

"You don't mean it?"
"Yes, I do. When I went out to lunch I left the order, and, by Jove, here comes the wagon now. Shall I call in the driver?"

"No, no, send him away for heaven's sake. Here's a check for the whole amount. I had Here's a check for the whole amount. I had no idea you were such a determined character. Good-day, good-day. 'Never mind a receipt. Don't let me detain you a moment longer."

The collector won this time, but he sometimes only won after undergoing a severe conflict. On one occasion going to a debtor who was with his friends smoking and drinking, he was challenged to take a drink and a cigar. As he neither smoked nor drank he politely declined, upon which the man who owed the money said, "Then I won't pay."

"But if I smoke a cigar and drink some "But if I smoke a cigar and drink some whisky you will pay?" said the collector.

So he took a cigar and drank a stiff drink of whisky and the debtor handed over the money, and the collector went out into the roadway and lay down and wrestled with himself for half an hour and then got up and tottered to his ledgings, feeling that he deserved a promotion from his firm, and that the life of a collector was altogether too severe a one for any man who was not a Texan born.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF DEBTORS.

Having said this much about collectors it may prove interesting to take a view of the different ainds of debtors there are in the world. First, there is the honest man who is always in debt there is the honest man who is always in debt and who always pays. To this fellow debt is a second nature. He can no more keep out of it than a bird can keep from flying. Give him a little money and he will pay such debts as are most pressing, but he will immediately proceed to run up new debts. Suppose for an instant that some one wiped out all of such a man's debts and gave him a good round sum in bank. Would he live on a cash basis tone?

Coaxing and wheedling won't do, for at that game she can always give you points and beat you. Tailors for men are not the only ones that have black lists. The dressmakers also have them, and they are pretty well filled, too.

STORIES ABOUT CABINET PEOPLE, other on the confederate. I never saw more glorious conduct than that displayed in these two instances, by two youths in these teens one

An Indiana Man Tells About Se

States Senator, and Harrison, as everybody horrors of the sacrifices of that war.

when he returned he would find them on the best of terms. He was gone about half an hour. His return was very welcome, it seemed to the two party leaders, and a disappointment to him. He found Gon. New gazing out of the window, thrumming on the window pane. Judge Gresham was standing before the grate, with coat tails parted, and was looking anywhere except at his guest. It was evident that the interview had failed of its object. As Gon. Knefler entered Gen. New said:

"There is nothing more. I guess, to be said.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIX.

Kneffer entered Gen. New said:

"There is nothing more, I guess, to be said.
I might as well go," and out he went. Judge
Gresham turned to Gen. Kneffer and said:

"It is of no use, Fred. New is ——," but
the rest of the sentence would not look well in
print. The judge added, "I don't want snything to do with him." It was not long," con"inued the narrator, "until it was evident that
liarrison had the favor of the journal."

A. J. Beveridge of the Marion county bar
tells a story illustrating Judge Gresham's imtells a story illustrating Judge Gresham's impulsiveness. "It was when Judge Gresham was first appointed," said he, "and when he was much more imperious in his manner than now. Coming into court one morning he said sharply to the attempts was present."

harply to the attorneys present:

"Well, gentlemen, what have we today?"

"Roby vs. Eccles,' answered the clerk.

"What is the case?' demanded the judge of the plaintiff's attorney.

"It is a sunt for possession of real estate, your honor. The defendant Eccles is holding land in Lake county belonging to my client."

"What's the defense?" again asked the court in the same severe tone, of Eccles' attorney.

on the land twenty years you can steal it, eh?'
"It is your honor that puts it that way,' was
the reply, and then Judge Gresham said:
"Well, let's hear the evidence.'

"Now it so happened," said Mr. Beveridge, continuing, "that the plaintiff's title was good. The defendant had been occupying about twenty acres of land within the bounds called for in Roby's deed. It is the land in the northwest county of the state on which the race track of Roby now stands. The strin made a share the base was on the section line and the hypothenuse was the shore of Lake Michigan curving convexly. The peak to the north had curring converly. The peak to the north had been low and swampy, but Eccles, a German, had built his house on it. The southern part was higher and the ground was more productive for farming purposes. On one part was a knoll on which some trees grew. The attorneys for the plaintiff had a map showing where his claim extended. Eccles had been unable to get a deed because the land was swamp land then, though now the tract in dispute is worth \$30.00. The now the tract in dispute is worth \$30,000. The case looked serious for the detendant when he took the stand. In his plaintive broken English he told how he had settled on that ground

in 1845.

"I come here,' said he, 'mit my vife, und ve valk from Chicago cause I had no money, und ve settle on dat land—'

"What part of it do you live on?' interrupted the court in stern tones.

"Ve lives all over it,' was the answer. "I builded mine house on der nord part, and live."

"I now he had settled on that ground to the northwest corner of the building, as this picture makes them do. It also does away with the well laid-out gardens which are the delight of all visitors to the Capitol, and instead portrays the building as surrounded by a forest.

But all this fault finding with government of the building as surrounded by a forest.

'Ve lives all over it,' was the answer. "I builded mine house on der nord part, but somedimes my boys und me ve going a fishin' und live long der lake und somedimes ve go und live long der lake und somedimes ve go und live oop on der high land.

'What proof have you that you have lived there since 1845?" asked the court. The witness was frightened, but he continued:

"'My vife and I, ve live on dat land for a long vile. Ven ve live dere t'ree years a leetle baby girl come to us, nnd she was as sweet und pooty a baby, shudge, as ever vas. Ve vas so happy mit our leetle one, und she grew und grew. Her cheeks vas rosy, her eyes vas blue and her hair vas all gold—she vas so pooty. One day ven she vas five years old she got sick. I t'ought noddings of it, but our leetle girl she kept gettin' worse. So de next day I valked to a neighbors and asked him to go to Chicago for a doctor, but So de next day I valked to a neighbors and asked him to go to Chicago for a doctor, but yen der doctor come my pooty baby vas dead. So ve had to bury her. I didn't know what to do, cause ve belonged to no church, but some neighbors come in and ve read from der Bible and laid der baby away on de high ground. Und ven spring come, my vife plant flowers on dat grave, und every spring ve have done dat. And now dat every spring ve have done dat. And now dat
— man vants to steal dat grave from me, he
cried in suddenly angry tones as he turned and
shook his fist at the plaintiff. 'Dat grave is dere yet,' he added, and then all was still as he

dere yet, he added, and then all was still as he pointed to a spot on the plat marked 'grave.' Judge Gresham turned his eves toward us and we saw that they were full of tears. Then he straightened up in his chair and said to the plaintiff's attorney:

"You, sir, may find some courts that would give the straightened with the straightened up in his chair and said to the plaintiff's attorney:

"You, sir, may find some courts that would give the straightened up in his chair and said to the plaintiff's attorney:

kinds of debiors there are in the word. First, there is the honest man who is always in the starway in the starway and the word of the star and add to the anterior of the United and who always pays. To this follow debt is a standard of the star and add to the anterior of the United and who always a pays. To this follow debt is a standard of the star and add to the anterior of the United and who always a pays and the standard of the star and add to the anterior of the United and the standard of the star and the standard of the

The most deserving debtors of all are the men who are so poor that it is impossible for them to avoid buying on credit at times. No tradesman objects to helping people of this class out of temporary difficulties, and when the difficulties become permanent the loss is borne with equanimity, because the man who occasioned it did the best he could and fell a victim to adverse circumstances.

There seems to be no doubt that most of the money owed in the world is coved by men, for the simple reason that most business transactions are conducted by men, but women owe a good deal of money, too, and when a good deal of money, too, and when a men had been cut to pieces. The eighth Alea good deal of money, too, and when a men had been cut to pieces. The eighth Ala-woman is in debt it is a hard job to make her bams, which Col. Herbert commanded, was one pay. You have to end by frightening her. of those regiments that were hurled back from Coaxing and wheedling won't do, for at that the bloody crest of the high tide of the re-

Indiana Man Tells About Secretary
Gresham on the Bench.

TALE OF WOE TRAT MELTED HIS HEART—A
FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO BRING GRESHAM AND

TRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO BRING GRESHAM AND

Which four horses had been attached. The two JOHN C. NEW INTO BARMONY—IT'S FAILURE
MADE HISTORY—SECRETARY HERRERT ON
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN COURAGE.

Judge Gresham's return to Washington just
as President Harrison is leaving the capital recalls the interval of the second of the secon calls the intense rivalry of the two men for literally like the Casabianca of the flaming deck political honors. An old Indiana republican of I could have touched him with my sword, and prominence recalled a few days ago an occurrence which probably did much to shape the destinies of the two men. "Gresham and Harrison were rival candidates before the legislature in 1881," said he, "for election as United States Senated and the shape that gun or die. It was sublime, but I can never think of it without a shudder at the "And he won't pay?"

"No, he won't pay now, but he will later. It is one of the pleasant privileges of my calling that I have to be sworn at. I'll go back to him in a week. He will probably swear again, but the third time he will, doubtless, pay. That's the way with these fellows."

Now, why should this young broker swear at an inoffensive man who comes to collect a debt? The broker knows he owes the money; he knows that the man who sold him the clothes he wears must be paid eventually, but he gets angry when he is asked to pay and abuses a citizen who has done him no harm. This is human nature, and not one of its good sides, and the trade of a collector is, in consequence, not unlike the trade of the hangman. He is a necessary member of society, but he is ob-New to Judge Gresham's chambers in the Federal building and left them alone, thinking that when he returned he would find them on the best of terms. He was gone about helf an how. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

SOME GOVERNMENT PICTURES.

the Conservative Senate Sticks to the Old Things. On the 4th of March there were distribute among the distinguished audience assembled in

the Senate chamber large folded cards with the order of the procession which was to emerge from thence to the platform for the swearing in of the President of the United States. The order of exercises was carried out with perfect attention to every detail. All that has gone into history. The chances are that so will the card itself. The outside pages of these pro

adorned with vignettes of the Capitol and the White House. Here is where the fun comes in. From a general point of view a picture of either the Capitol or White House is not any better or any truer taken today than one taken a quarter of a century ago, or even further back. But in the lapse of these years the approaches to and the surroundings of both these historic buildings reply.

"So you think because your client has lived good, hard American dollars are absorbed i making these changes, and when the United States government goes into the picture busi-ness at all the least it might do is to present faithful reproductions of the improvements is



The vignette of the Capitol, reproduced above, is one probably taken during the war.

matter compared with the enormity of the of fense in using the old picture of the White House. If this is a land of boasted liberty, what right has the United States government to sanction a style of dress the discu which is at this very moment dividing holds and taking up as much room



GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT CRINOLINE. Does the government indorse the wearing of

hoops or is it simply anticipating the worst hoops or is it simply anticipating the worst, and like the precautions being taken all over this broad land against cholers does it mean to give an object lesson and a rebuke to the woman at the same time. This is a sad and serious question and well deserves the serious consideration of the members of the United States Senate in the prolonged waits between the little business required of them at present in confirming the President's appointees. The STAR could find a good many more objections